WATERING PLACE POLITICS

Gathering of Grantites at Hampton Beach.

THE EMERGENCY AND THE MAN.

Will He Be Nominated, Would He Accept, Can He Be Elected?

VIEWS OF JUDGE TAFT AND SENATOR ROLLINS.

Qualified Admiration from a Visiting Statesman and Foreign Minister.

POLITICAL BREEZES AT WHITE SULPHUR.

What an Ex-Confederate Tninks of the Potter Investigation.

BOAR'S HEAD HOTEL, HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., July 20, 1878. tween Boston and Hampton Beach. A prim little station, with few loungers and a group of well trained and courteous hotel employes, are the first things that attract the attention of the stranger. He is bundled into a ponderous coach, and as that heavy vehicle lumbers inzily over a very smooth and excellently built and preserved road he has a chance to gaze on some of the prettiest scenery in New England. It is three miles from the station to Boar's Head, a stately bluff overlooking a magnificent sweep of ocean the monotony of the horizon on being relieved by the little group of islands familiarly known as the Isles of Shoals The view to the west emoraces some pretty pictures that would take the eye of the landscape artist. Patches of woodland, pieces of mursh that can hardly be called marsh, and scraps of tilled land, the variety of whose products, now in process of development, give a diversity of unt and color that complete the picture.

When Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, was a young man he devoted a portion of his time to teaching the young idea of this portion of New Hampsbire how to shoot. He was a schoolmaster in a village, or rather in several villages hereabouts, and every year since he came into political life and could afford the time it has been his practice to revisit early stenes of his budding greatness, sign of the Boar's Head has been his summer abiding place for years, and through the kindness of Mr. Potter's committee he has been enabled this year to pay his usual visit The presence a minister plenipotentiary here has not created as much of a mensation as one would naturally expect, very gental gentleman, who makes himself at home with all the women and children at least. His pres ordinary number of politicians to the Boar's Head. Ex-Attorney General Taft, Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire; Colonel Daniel Hall, New Hampshire's representative in the Boston Custom House, as naval officer and the collector of internal for New Hampshire; Governor Prescott and a few others of minor importance have looked in on the Minister to France and had a little chat. It was a sort of modern symposium. The HERA'ED correspondent, obedient to instructions, also en ad to be the central figure. I don't know whether this arises from the fact of his being an Ohio man or from his-connection with Grant in two separate cabinet positions. Probably the latter, for Grant has oc supled the larger share of the attention of this little band of brothers for the past lew days. That festive failed to appear on time. Senator Rollins, who, in or sure, reflects his sentiments, represented himself the conference, if conference it can be called. But D'.ft wanted to see Chandler and would take no subattitute. So a message was sent to William E., at Con cord, to come down at once. William E. was not in own; he had gone to his summer residence in Warner and invited the distinguished gentlemen to call there and see him. NEW ENGLAND AND ORIO POLITICS.

Mr. Talt made many inquiries about New England politics. Colonel Hall entightened him on the move ments of Butler in Massachusetts, and Rollins gave him what he knew of New Hampshire. He told Mr. Tait that New Hampshire would probably elect three republican Congressmen next fall instead of two. This could be done if a good man could get the nomination in the First (Frank Jones') district. Mr. Tait reported from Ohio:—fom Young would probably run for Congress and, he thought, would be elected. Gardield and Foster would also be renominated. But it would seem that republican Ohio has lost her grip in one or two districts, and Chandler, Rollins, fait and others are inclined to lay the blame at Mr. Hayes' door. Mr. Chandler's last lotter on the removal of Cornell and Arthur and the elevation of Merratt was discussed. Mr. Faft said in an easy way mat the civil service rules, so far as they affected the efficiency of the public service, were a selution and a snare, or words to that effect. Colone Hall, himself an office-holder, thought that the public service was sometimes benefited by a periodical change. Rollins believed with Chandler. Many more questions were discussed, not formally, of course, but free exchanges of opinions were made.

I met Judge fait in the alternoon, just as the merpury in the thermometer began to go down from minety-four to the more respectable eighties, and had a brief interview with him on politics in general and the Presidential prospects in particular. Tait is a Grant man. He goes as far as Shermao, it not further, in asserting that if the Republican National Convention were to be held now the famous Ulyasses would be called home from his wanderings and invited to enter the political arena for a third term of the Presidency? The tollowing was the conversation:—

"Do you believe, Judge, that Grant will get the republican nomination for a third term of the Presidency?"

"It looks that way now," was the reply. "Of course it is rather early to open the question, as two more years must clapse before the convention meets, but a prevent he is the mast to woom a large portion of the party are looking, for in him they see those qualities so essential in an executive it trying times—courage, Tatt that New Hampshire would probably elect three republican Congressmen next fall instead of two.

"He would be a hard man to beat. The masses of the people have a great deal of confidence in his firmhess and in his integrity of character. I think Grant is as high minded and as housest a man in his purposes as ever held office in this country. And besides this, he is no hypocrite; he never makes any pre-tensions. What he is he is to everybody."

"How does he stand in the West?"

"In the West be has the strongest following. I have not taiked much politics of late and can give only what my impressions are from casual conversation and the tone of the press. So lar as these go I smould not hesitate to say that Grant stands first in the confidence of the masses of the party. I think this is so in Onio."

the confidence of the masses of the party. I think this is so in Onto."

THE PROPRIETY OF IT.

'Now, in regard to the propriety of putting up General Grant for a third term?"

"Of course," said Judge tart, "the step would be an unusual, an unprecedented one. Ordinarily I should not favor the establishment of such a precedent. There is nothing, however, in the constitution to prevent it. General Grant is now a private citizen and as such duly engible to the office of President. It may be that he will be invited to stand for President. But no one can tell what may happen in the next two years."

"Do you believe that there is any foundation for the expressed apprehension that General Grant, if a necessic candidate, would select the government and establish himself as dictator?"

"Not the slightest. General Grant would never climb into power of yany such methods, and he has be disposition to assume powers that do not belong to him. That is not his character. He has too much at

stake. He has made a splendid record, and he would never, in my judgment, destroy that by handing his zame down to history as the man who overturned the Republic. I have had abundant opportunities to study his character, and I do not hesitate to assert that he would accept the verdict of the people as expressed at the polls. He would not do such a thing for his own sake nor for the purpose of advancing the interests of any party."

"But it is charged that he used the troops in the doubtful Southern States to carry out party ends when he houself believed that his action in that in stance was unconstitutional."

"General Grant never believed that he transcended constitutional limits in Roeping troops in the Southern States."

our years of""Of Hayes," suggested the interviewer, to fill up a "Of a democratic administration," said Mr. Taft, with a smile. "Supposing the convention were to be held now, would Grant get the nomination?"
"I am inclined to the belief that he would. Certainly the temper of the people is just worked up to that point, so far as my observation and information."

inst point, so har as my observation and more match go."

Senator E. H. Rollins is a man who runs with the machine in New Humpshire. He and Chandier, Hall and Young and one or two others control the party actions in the Granite State, and are generally as well informed on the sentiments of the people us anybody can well be. Consequently, when Mr. Rollins makes a statement regarding the icelings of the New Hampshire republicans on any State or national question, it may be regarded as co-cathedra. In the course of the evolution that a pleasant chart with the Senator, chiefly ou the position Grant occupies in the hearts of New Hampshire republicans.

ant chat with the Senator, chiefly ou the position Grant occupies in the hearts of New Hampshire republicans.

Mr. Rollins said that the people, so far as he had been able to judge since he returned from Washington, were looking to Grant as the man wan might be able to reunite the party, and that unless some other man should come to the front within the next two years, the Grante State would vote a ronomination of Grant for a third term.

"Certainly," said Mr. Rollins, "if the republican party of the State were called upon to-day to elect delegates to a national convention its representatives would be instructed to cast their ballots for him. What may happen within the next two years of course none can tell; some great emergency may arise which will bring out a new man around whom the party can raily, but at present the party pins its lath and hopes on Grant."

A conversation on State political ensued, during which the Senator expressed the belief that Chandier would in all probability be a candidate for the seat Mr. Wadieigh now holes in the United States Senate.

Ex-Governor Noyes, who thoroughly enjoys the magnificant sea air that keeps the sojourners at Boar's head so cool in this excessively hot weather, did not at first seem inclined to talk. He expressed the utmost friendship for the HERALD, and spoke in the kindest terms of the manner in which its conductors had treated him both in Paris and New York. He said he had not made any study of politics since he had been in the country and depended only on the sewspapers and the reports of a tew friends from the States for motomation while in Paris. He had talked with General Grant in the French capital about the evident tendency of the republican parity to offer him a renomination, but the General acclined to state whether he would accept a nomination in case it should be tendered. He said he was tired of politics, and should healtate to again enter the arens. He had had how the harmance of his had not believe he would accept a nomination if it were effected

hite. "Do you believe he would accept a nomination if it were offered in such a way as to lead him to believe that the interests of the party demanded his acceptance?"

ance?"
"I really cannot say," said Minister Noyes. "I have nothing to found a judgment on except his statements to me and my knowledge of his character. I think he would, however, run in the contingency you mention."

mention."

Governor Noyes expressed the utmost regard for the late President. He had always telleved that he was an houest, upright man. "But," said he, "I cannot ceny that he kept a class of men ground nim in whom I had no confidence."

The Minister chaited pleasantly on his experience in Paris, the people ne met there, and stated that he regarded his position there as exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. On the Potter investigation he also raisked freely. He had come 8,000 miles to vindicate his character, and he told the committee that he was prepared to answer any said all questions rolating to his visit to the South. The committee had treated him with much courtesy and consideration, but made ho capital out of his testimony. Mr. Noyes will sail next week for Paris after paying flying visits to New York, Long Branch and Philadelphia.

POLITICS AMID THE COOL BREIZES AT WHITE SULPHUR-THE COMMITTEES THAT ARE COMING-VIEWS OF A CONFEDERATE ON THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

WHITE SULPHUE SPRINGS, Greenbrier County, W. Va., July 19, 1878. Vesterday I sweltered and panted in the dust, hear and glare of a city 227 miles away, with the thermom eter at 101 degrees, and to-day I luxuriate 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, in the Alleghanies, with the mercury 78 degrees at noon, and people here say that is very hot. At three P. M. it rose to the extraordinary height of 83 degrees in the shade, which is regarded by time-honored visitors as unprecedently warm weather for the springs. To-day there is a rattling breeze that does not appear to have slightest regard for any established rule which the winds might be governed whirls about in the most reckless sort of manner. fans you from every conceivable direction. In the language of a mariner who is revelling in the delights on the starboard, and not content with that makes a detour or flank movement and delivers a whole broadside of felicity on your port quarter.

With all the charms and attractions of the place and considering the heat elsewhere, there is not that copious flow of visitors that gives the assurance of a successini, paying season. The arrivals are hardly as numerous as they might be at this advanced period of the summer. Nor are there the average contribu tion of notables, nor the "visiting statesmen" that year. Still the proprietors keep a "stiff upper lip," and say they are very well satisfied so far, and they predict a full company by the 1st of August. I sup pose there are three bundred and fitty actual guests

predict a full company by too at so August. I suppose there are three bundred and fity actual guests
here now, when there ought, to say the least, be
double that number. When the bunes drove up last
inght and discharged their centents the exhibit was
not over cheering, and a visitor remarked to me,

Coming events to which everybody locks forward
with much interest are the meeting of the commission for the reorganization of the army and two
grand bails for the beaseft respectively of the Mount
Verson Association and the Lee Monument Association. The first of these turnishes an amount of
goasip for a large humber of ex-tonfederates and exUnited States army officers, and speculation is rife as
to the probable result of the deliberations of the Commission. Nearly all seem to be in favor of keeping
the army as its present standard; some laver an increase, while the exceptional opinion that it should be
reduced usually comes from a positions. Southerners
are eager to get back into the army and havy and to
occupy their old places in them, and of course are
generally strengously opposed to the power of reduction.

A good First Por Butlers.

A remor that is no Butler was a member of the Com-

cretion vested by the constitution in the Congress and conceived by it in the count and declaration of election. Therefore the Blair resolutions were stuff. They were not intended by the Maryland Logislature to be serious, and it was generally believed that they would not be heard of again. I was at Annapolis during the consideration of them, and I know that was the general pipilon. They were generally laughed at its heed of the session may be easily found cut by any one who wishes to know. I do not feel suthorized to say, because I left there two or three days before the adjournment and before their passage.

"But I denouges the scheme of granting a jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States not vested in it by the constitution as utterly chimerical as any scheme can be. The constant unwarying decisions of that Court, have been against it, from the case of Marbury vs. Madison, in 1802, down.

"The Poster resolutions are connected in the public mind with the Blair resolutions, and the movement is condemned in that connection. Justice and the public interests require that all the frauds committed in 1876, by which the votes of States were stolen or attempted to be stolen, shall be exposed, without regard to party or by whom done or mad. The robbery of the vote of South Carolina by military occupation first, and then the strangling of her Supreme Court by a federal judge, was as great an ourage as could ever be committed on the people of a free country. The authors or such wrongs ought to be pilloried by exposure as werning to all future felons. But the Potter resolutions do not make the point nor do they set forto their intent. Mr. Hale says their objective point is the seating of Mr. Tiden. Mr. Potter says it is not. The intent. Mr. Hale says their objective point is the seating of Mr. Tiden. Mr. Potter says it is not. The intent. Mr. that there was a precious set of rearests mixed up in the Louisiana count and Returning Board with statemen. Senators, future foreign Ministers, embryo Justices of the

POLITICAL NOTES.

When the Potter investigation reached Sypher it came to naught. Mr. Potter's net result of fraud.

Washington Post :- "Now let Sypher die." You lorget that Potter may sign for him again. Povidence Press:- 'One of the best things about the third party is that it repudiates the old politi-

St. Louis Republican (dem.):-"Mississippi has had surfeit of republicanism, and even the negroes want no more of it." St. Louis Globe Democrat (rep.):-"The race of

sticks as republican Presidential candidates will end where it begar —with Mr. Hayes." Augusta (Gs.) Chronicle:—"One of the most omi-nous sign: of the times is the tendency of rich Amer-leans to quit their own country and go to Europe." The relusal of the republicans to nominate in some parts of the South is the surest way to encourage the

the despote rule of an unrivalled political power, Southern "independency" may be the seed of the tuture conservative and national party, and "greenbackery! the sprout of the future liberal-specialists Do we already see the making of two great political

Utica Republican (rep.) :- "The party organs do not know what course to pursue in regard to the new party in this State. They hope it don't amount to much: they tear it will be a formidable power. It

Chicago Inter-Ocean:-"Will not posterity wonder at the incredible folly by which the republican party has permitted its natural ally in the South to be bound, fettered and disarmed." The Inter-Ocean should recall the fact that "necessity knows no law." San Antonio Express (dem.):-"The last that Con gress made a mistake in the manner of the 'iraud investigation' is becoming apparent. Two birds would have been killed with one stone by going directly into the courts and arraigning the parties implicated

Republican newspapers are favoring the abrogation of the custom and tradition which require candidates for Congress to reside in the district which they de ave to represent. On this point the law and the con gate intelligence of our legislative bodies might be increased would be welcome to the people.

Indianapolis Journal (rep.):-"The objection to a third term is that a President serving a second term in office and perpetuate abuses and delay reforms. But that argument does not hold against a man who has been entirely disconnected from the government for four years. Therefore we say the opposition to Grant should be based on other grounds."

The Nashvillo American says, with an acrimonious preface, that opinions concerning the "lost cause." the South, a complete justification of the entire sary, wise and productive of good results (as live an progressive Confederates accept them) are not a menace to the liberty, happiness and prosperity of any portion of the people of the Union. The bloods abirt' argument is a reckless perpetuation of a policy which is destructive of every interest, North and

Richmond Desnateh:-"The democratic party is in an unfortunate condition on the currency question. In New York and all the New England States, and in most of the Southern States, there are entertained sound theories on financial questions. In the West the democrats seem to have gone crazy and to have no notions on this subject which are not too absurd for discussion. What the result will be no man can foretell. Perhaps there may be a new division of the voters on new party lines and a total sinking of the issues of the war. If so the present craze on the sublect of cheap money will not be without a redceming

are cager to get back into the army and any and to compy their cliff of the property of reduction.

A rumor that then Butter was a member of the Committee in the Comment, from which I deduced the opinion that then Butter was a member of the Committee in the Comment, from which I deduced the opinion that then is not so unpoption at the Nouth as he was ten years ago. He would be quies a curouity here, and I think it would be a varied the Nouth of Comment, I think it would be a varied the Nouth of Comment, I think it would be a varied that he Nouth of Comment of the Comment, I then would be a varied to the Nouth of Comment of the Comment of the Nouth of the Nouth of Comment of the Nouth of Comment of the Nouth of Nou

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Elaborately Worked Articles of the Female Toilet.

THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS

Latest Novelties in Italian and French Straw.

EMBROIDERED HANGINGS IN WHITE.

French, Swiss and Irish Lacework Contrasted.

TABLE LINEN AND PANELS.

PARIS, July 15, 1878. tion attained by the French in their imitations of the elaborate handiwork of former ages. This is in many of newly discovered chemicals, but oftener the painter's brush is the chief implement resorted of which is attributed by Pilny to Phrygians-is admirably imitated by painted kid embossed on satin, and by inlaid wood mosnic for blot-ters, ladies' cases, boxes, &c.; both are faithfully reproduced by water coloring, a deep border of olive, rose and sandal wood artistically curls round soit supple silk, this decoration having all the appearance of heavy flooring when lying flat on a writing table. The delicate, aromatic perfume which is peculiar to these woods impregnates the under lining.

A THING OF MEAUTY. In the same order of ideas must be mentioned men in imitation of Syzantine relief work executed with the needle, but to which machine sewing can be applied. The ancient Greeks used enamel, but here cloth is used in all colors on a gold colored ground. The design is antique, such one as Homer might have described as being done by fair Helen. It is an interlacing of apocryphal animals writhing, meandering and lengthening in the shape of a weapon. This style of work, it is stated, is to be adopted when the present Lyons stock of embroidery is exhausted. It favors the introduction of false and precious stones and o gold and stiver now lavished in-fashionable tissues, and stones are to ornament stomachers in accordance with the styles favored by colebrities whose dress is now

Stones have their language as well as flowers. Rhenish and Scotch pebbles will be employed as well as real. The following are the symbolic meanings explained by designers, enameliers, jewellers and by embroiderers who have created new models --Jasper means taith; supphire, hope; emerald, virgininumility; topaz, wisdom and firmness; sardonyx hat these meanings were retained in the decoration of early Church vestments, for the lexicon of ecclesi bolized St. John the Evangelist; jasper, St. Peter; onyx, St. Philip; amethyst, St. Matthew; sapphire, SL Andrew, &c.
SPANISH HANDIWORK.

By the side of motern incrustations there are again specimens of Spanish passement work for plastrous pockets, revers. &c. This is floss silk covering with but onhole stitch pleces of parchment cur samples are exhibited. In the Italian section is a remarkable piece of rainbow colored needle point that costs 200 france per metre. It is, of course, medieval and executed with silks as fine as the thread ecoration and use of the person are completed men tion must be made of the only specimen of real British ace exhibited. It is an entire robe of Honiton, said to be 200 guineas' worth. The design is modelled in the most advanced style of Flemish lace of the seventeenth century, combining open A rgentan Bride with the finest Mechin.

IRISH POINT LACE. * There is a very inferior display of Irish point and

Maltese lace, but, on the other hand, Irish b elry is much admired; not only because it is boz, bu the designs are artistic and genuine reproductions of antique design. An old fashkoned shaped jewel casket is one of the most genuine articles carved out of bog It represents St. Patrick preaching to some grim looking Druids. The whole-conception is pure archae ology. This Exposition introduces to French amaones, as they have existed in Ireland since the contury, but now to Parisians. The Clonmagnoise and Masterboyce crosses are a relief after the Greek, Latin and Malteso. The latter especially, with arms enclosed in circles, is noticed for the beauty of the surface, it being covered with rich allegorical sculpture. The A. E. T. (forever), which inscription has now been worn on ladges' armiets and throats for so many years, is replaced by bog me callions bearing the much sweeter word, "Astore" (my darling), or "Erin-go-bragh," an assemblage of gutturals which Franch gentlemen call tres original, though they are dear to the chil-dren of Erin for their hoary, never to be forgotten heartiness. Parisians who knew nothing about Irish pearls and Irish harps are having their education improved by the furore with which persons around the President are savesting in both. They are told that the pearl star is worn on bog in honor of the Prince of Wales having become a member of St. Patrick's Order. This suffices for homage to the Prince and to Marshal McManon, whose name is Patrick and in whose thigh he might in we taken his origin, after the frainten of those demigods who took birth in Jupiter's.

BIEDS ON PAIR ROSONS.

and to Marshal McManon, whose name is Patrick and in whose thigh he might in we taken one origin, after the Patrick of Patrick of

zwil in Switzerland. Embroidery on white ever has been greatly admired, but it had gone out of date until machinery was an perfected that some of the specimens thus produced outrivalled handwork. An effort was then made to outdo machinery by the revival of old point sable and heraldic point d'armes. Emviation being thus at mulated handwork rose in lavor, and traceries of perfect design gained such favor that a special firm, commanding capital, opened a mation de blanc, and embroidery now decorates house and table hien, turniture and walls.

A description of some of the handsomest specimens employed for the adornment of laties tollettes now and then appears in these columns. An account, therefore, of a special branch axholited at the Champ de Mars shall be treated of in this paper. It is that of white hangings, a branch to which much attention is being paid and one in which foreign designers should endeavor to excel, for it has received fresh impetus from the encouragement given to it by kings of huance and magnates in the industrial world. The same satisfaction derived from a fine paint og is leit on the examination of the following panels, or window blind a seen in by Terare and eatalogued:—

"A Hunting Scene" (white), from the manufactory of Laforest & Lamure: shouth "Exciter" (colored), from the the same firm; a "resolver" and "Ruther & Louiners the "Beleony" and "resolvers," by Menner & Co.

the "Balcony" and "I'we Cavaliers," by Mennier & Co.

THE HUNTING SCENS.

Laforest & Lamure's "Hunting Scene" is white croches embroidery and application of mushin ou a foundation, of tuile. The scene is a lady and gentleman on horseback, both attired in the style of the filteenth century. The lady's paliry possesses all good qualities except motion, and the hounds held in by the pages seem to struggle for their liberty over a lord of spinshing water. A few rabbits scamper under the brushwood, while hoary oaks and ancient elms bend gracofully in the direction of a found in ome in the distance. The whole picture resembles a white chair sketch, if this can be fancied, with sufficient transparency to admit of light and shadow.

with sufficient transparency to admit of light and aludow.

The "Exotics" show a new style of decorative embroidery introduced for the first time this year to Parisan amateurs. The groundwork is slik taile, and the embroidery is colored in the style of stage painting, but stage painting of the highest order. The panels are stretched on wooden frames, and at the back a lining is selected with a yiew to throw out the design and to harmonize with the general effect. Thus in the exotics the tuile is of a soft red and the back is layender. The work is all silk and crocnet stitch, but so close and elaborate that the wooder is the tuile can support such an increasiation.

OTHER PIECES OF EMBROIDERY.

that the wonder is the tuite can support such an incrustation.

OTHER PIECES OF EMBROIDERY.

Ruffler & Leuiner's "Peacock" arrests all artists; the proud bird sanus with draggling tail, in order to call attention to the gorgeous plumage of its back. It is no a kind of deli formed by foxgloves and under overreaching apple blossoms. Siks of wondrous gloss and a crochot heade of fairy touch have solely produced this admirable piece of decoration.

But the "Chinese Lady," surpasses even this. She is herself a flower of Asia among tea blossoms. The moulding of the figure is supple, her inotion undulating. The bleuding of bright colors is rendered narmonious by the opposition of neutral timis near vivid nues; the soliquality of tissue in the train robe is produced by cleverly mixed silks, and on the trail is pictured the symbolic dragon, amber tinted, not yellow. The scarf round the body is paie green; the parrot held in hand is white; the air around lucid. There is breath in the vacant space, a great effect attempted and acquired, for the panel is evidently intended to be hung between the scorching sun and some cool retreat.

As Light AS AIR.

tempted and acquired, for the panel is evidently intended to be hung between the scorching sun and some cool retreat.

As Light As AIR.

Opposite this fleating vision is the "balcony," in white embroidery on white tulle, contributed by Mennier. A Sexony was stands on a marble balcony, between two fluted pillars. A curtain is drawn by two cupids, white a third arranges ruil-blown popples in the vass. The idea is not only poetic, as suggestive of evening snade and the "time to sleep," but the shadings of the white are perfectly managed. Some inquisitiveness arises in the mina concerning the rest-sceker behind that ciever curtain, and there is doubt on the subject of what kind of light is to be shut ou.—whether or no it be the moon or the stars or the glare which lingers after sunset.

The two cavaliers inspire no doubt at all; they are crochet work of most energetic description and bright coloring. They are riding uphill toward a turret that is backed by purple peaks, and above these a high snow-olat mountain. In the front are two reddish rooks. Worth mention is the display of Tarare millibery, gauzes in all the new shades and new specklesgoid, silver, frost flakes, moires and rainbow atreaks. No gauze of Oriental make ever surpassed these clouds, whether touched by aurors this or boildly patched with color. One can fancy long visias of harem beauties swathed, toiled draped or floating in these. The best display is that of Alexa Vincent. All the lightness and variety of butterflies' wings are acquired by these fibrites of Capitanous texture—textures which a slight breeze sayelis out to wide dimensions, and which can be run through a wedding ring.

It is delightful on leaving this court to know that St. Galf and Appenzell have likewise a least of embrouery in reserve for the visitor. But on entering the display of "blanc" in the Swiss section the first effect produced is very different. It is defined us a positive that he polication panel to the Fronch Republic—design is the great feature not sufficiently attended

fect machinery.
Two pocket handkerchiefs, worked on lawn, are worth one a thousand traces, the other twelve hun-

The musines are in themselves beautiful.

A manufacturer of inalterable linen cloth in all shades, for partieres in country residences, exhibits write croches embroidery adapted to this fabric. It is very effective and elegant, it is warranted neither to lade, wear nor tear, and will cortainly be a curiosity in about a hundred years hence. It is used at Layanne for chalets, and exhibited by Cloment Depierre, a native of the place.

The dedication panel is manufactured by J. Zurcher (St. Gall). In the centre is the Goddess of Liberty, noiding laurels; at her feet sit Agriculture and Science, and the inscription, executed, as well as all the rest, in crochet and application, is one with which it is appropriate to conclude—

In pace fortuna.

Novelfies in Table Lines.

Table lines has, within the last ten years, undergone various unlooked for improvements and innovations. In spite, however, of the distinction made between sets of lines appropriate for porceiain ware and sets fit for other manufactured posteries; in apple between sets of them appropriate for porceiain ware and sets fit for other manufactured potteries; in spite of the difference now existing between broakinat, dinner and supper cloths; in spite of colored grounds and borders, corresponding designs and cross stitch embroadery, no style ever appears so correct as the old-fashioned damask, so dear to our hospitable ancestors. All may remember the old designs in lavor—the shanrock, rose and thistle, the eagles, the start, the Wish harps and oak leaves. Such designs are those to the case, the care to our not ever tableclotts that express political leanings, or our designs are symbolic, or they are heraldic and help us to swallow down the lamily crest and motto; sometimes they recall bygone achievements. In the Austrian section at the Champ de Mars most tempting tables are spread, as if for budden guests, but they only invite visitors to approach and examine the dainty linen with delicate fingercloths and doylies to match. The portion covering the table is white and the borders are corred.

In the Russian section extraordinary designs of Asiatic origin are marked all over. One of the preticest is a pyramidal pattern, with visit or cachou and soft blue colorings, but crimson and dark blue are the general rule. There are likewise chimerie, dragous, serpents and figures rathor tending to create nightmare than isyor traoquil digestion. But such things are medieval and in mediaval times surietts were the tashion. A very fine plain damask panel is exhibited in the Russian section to show that manufacturers have acquired perfection in the old traditional industry. Towelling is a great point with them and much trials are the section good from the North are of

try. Towelling is a great point with them and much art is lavished on the ornamentation of bathing materials.

PROM THE NORTH OF PRANCE.

In the French section good/from the North are of a superior order; their exclience consists in evenness, gloss, dazzing relief and unparelleded beauty of design. Alter admiring the niness, so to say, of the different applications of modern imprevements to modern cravings, one is struck by freatness of idea in the finish. There is cloth, for instance, of which it is intended that the centre should be the chief object of attention. It is a spacious sheet of clear, standing water, mirror-like in shine; on its surface hie a number of denched snattered flowers, unevening course down some stream, and after much tossing, back in rest. The allegory is most cloquent. Here are the veteran friends with which the world has dealt so rudely; this the harbor, this the meeting and the greeting round a cheerful board.

Another beautiful design is a floral scroll. All the unfolding, unrolling lengths are formed of flowers; ascending upstrokes are delicate wheat, rushos, wayy you and grass, while all the downstrokes are full daises of doad white color, this and asters. The opposition of this chalky effect, near the receding cereals, adds depth and high reflect to the cieveriy managed desirn. There are landscapes and layades of historical earlices, the subjects being white ou gray or deru ground. At a short distance these weven damasks look like crayon sketches on colored drawing paper.

La Markerlal And Ringents, "Malakoff" and "Aigeria," with the motto, "Magents," "Malakoff" and "Aigeria," with the motto, "Magents," "Malakoff" and "Aigeria," with the motto, "No not, sie sacrathemer." A panel ordered by Alphon-o Xil., is an admirable piece of heralide workmanship in weven damask. All the attributes are white on a gold-colored ground. Above the case containing this exceptional specimen is a reproduction in damask of Mazzooli's picture, "The Fairies' Dessert, "a work executed by the Meunier firm.

same with silver thread. These are intended for a royal gala service.

Favorite subjects are huns. Phobes, chariots, lious, unicorns, shields and fruit. A panel of race merit represents a wicker basket full of straugling open cysters. The ground is unbleached gray. Handwoven unbleached tissues are admirable specimens of

open oysters. The ground is unbleached gray. Handwoven unbleached tissues are admirable specimens of patience and art.

Few visitors throw a giauce over the canvas and sailing cloth department, but lovers of industrial achievements here find the original secret of perfection in fine textures, the latter lying in the preparation of raw matter and proceeding from its management in the coarser material. The stocking exhibited by a Nottingham manufacturer, and taketed the fluest stocking ever yet apun is not more interesting than the coarseat bit of sail ever hung up. We do not here consider the lily how it grows, but we ook at the flux pulled out of mother earth, and then at the yards of unturied goodly flaxen cloth in which the wind will play a game at hide and seek. Old Flanders is the locality for this substantial stuff as well as for damask and for cambric. Flanders, now cut up in departments, and though thus carved out, old flaxen Flanders stull produces cambric, lace and twisted yarn—one fine enough for Chepatra's laulities throat and the other strong enough for bauing ashore a captured abetilution monster. But of all the flaxen and other cloths a curious novelty is the manufactured canvas for painted dapeating, instead of overe epinited imitations. Decorators now reproduce a Gobius hanging with bruch and water colors instead of oil. How far liquid color may surpass the old method for stage and seemic effects, I have not been able to the examiners to allow of impartial criticism but there may be some chemical used in the preparation of the linen and cotton for the interior of hemes, of walls, of bouciers, colings, &c., is certainly an artistic and welcome innovation. Cotton of an inferior kind is prepared for ruga and carpets. When painted the article is placed on a blanket and the comfort of a real carpet is afforded, while the eye is gratified.

DECRIVING THE SERSES.

and carpots. When painted the article is placed on a blanket and the comfort of a real carpot is afforded, while the eye is gratified.

DECRIVING THE SENSES.

This and other simile effects may not wear well, nor be to owners what carpot is, but in a civilized age it is allowable to dislike bure waits and bare floors, also to be rendered happy by cultivated fancy. Any initiative industry that develops a taste for art is never unitavorable to the genuine product. The further amateurs go and the longer they live the aironger will grow their preference for a real article, the simile concern having been a stage gone through, whereas, to give a min whitewashed walls and then patiently to wait for the dawn of artistic creativeness in his brain is simply a backward course. I will not loave the subject of plain woven thesues without mentioning the perfection of French cambrics. I have compared them with British and Swiss labrics, but the preference is for Valenciennes batists. It appears that the same difference exists between this and other cambrics as between the lace made in Brussels and lace from other parts of Belgium. Frinted muslins, lawns and cottons call for particular attention. A large space has been allotted to them, and they will require special notice. Tammy and oatmeal cloth, bedticking and whodowbind coutil are not largely exhibited but the specimens are superior. There are in this line various waterproof noveities; a panited costing called "galvanized" in curiously examined. It is applied to the coverings of carriages and to lines sacks for packing.

On losving the French section I noticed in the Guatemala Republic a line piece of lawn with thready and to incend the superior of underlinen usually embroidered in Europe.

THE COURTS.

Philomena Kloppenstick, a native of Bohemia aged thirty-three years, and a married woman, was prought before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by her counsel, Mr. Alfred Steck er. On the 24th day of December, 1874, she was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of stealing \$1 95 from Catherine Honnessey and sentenced by Recorder stick at the time of her sentence was possessed o considerable money, and she alleges that her conviction was the result of a conspiracy to ret her money. After her sentence she was taken to Sing Sing. Her incarceration worked beavity upon her mind and she attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself from the top tier of the prison, but was prevented from self-destruction by the keep ers. For this act she was pronounced insane and then transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Auburn. There she remained until last Thursday, when her term expired. She was not released, but the authori ties at Auburn sent her to the Tombs as being insane. Mr. Steckler, her counsel, claims that she is now perfectly sane, and that Mrs. Kloppenstick, after all hes great suffering, should now be released. The further bearing in the matter was put off until next Monday meraing.

Daniels granted an order of arrest against Thomas Baer, at the suit of Mrs. Catharine Kolf. Mrs. Kolf alleges that she loaned \$1,000 to the defendant on representations that he was worth \$50,000 in real enrepresentations that he was worth \$50,000 in real estate in this city, and was a half owner of the Belcher Siver Mining Company in Colorado. He gave as collateral certificates of 100 shares of Georgel Silver Mining Company of Colorado, and 500 shares of Grand Belcher, which he represented to be at par value. Her counsel, Mr. Herman Studed, who procured the order of arrest, asserted that these accurities were worthless, and his client asserts that the other representations were equally faise. The defendant was arrested, and gave ban in the sum of \$1,153.

Henrich C. Ritz says that on the 20th of April has he was married in this city by Rev. F. G. Leurner te Henricta Frisking, and that ever since the marriage she has been restrained of her liberty and kept in custody by her lather, Henry Frisking, at his rest-

Henrietta Frisking, and that ever since the marriage she has been restrained of her liberty and kept in custody by her taher, Henry Frisking, at his residence in Melrose, and that he is not allowed to see her or she him. He says the cause of such setention is unknown to him. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for yesterday, before Judge Daniels, requiring the father to produce the daughter in court. The writ was granted, and the case will come up for examination to-morrow in Supreme Court, Chambers.

On affidarits submitted by Messra Howe & Hummel, counsel for Goswin Weiss, Judge Daniels yester, day granted an order of arrest against Christian Bremeing. Mr. Goswin charges that his wife was induced by Breming, who is her uncle, to leave him shome, and that having persuaded her to toave him shome, and that having persuaded her to toave him sho became the victim of a gross outrage at his hands. A suit has accordingly been brought for \$20,000 damages. Breming, on being arrested, gave bast in \$3,000 to answer the charge.

Abraham Marks was indicted at General Sessions for perjury and held in \$1,500 buil. Application was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf, it being claimed he is poor and has a wife and four children depending on him. He therefore wants the bait reduced. Judge Daniels granted the writ.

Mrs. Danioth, who was arrested several days age, charged with being implicated in the passing of a counterfeit fifty dollar note, was homorably disanarged by Commissioner Usborne, Assistant United States District Attorney Fiero assenting.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, held by Judge Daniels, the cases to be called on Monday are Noa, 159, 23, 33, 74, 64, 41, 03, 48, 149, 152, 153, 163, 178, 165.

COOPER-MARSHALL

THE PROCELDINGS BEFORE JUDGE BARBOUS YESTERDAY - A CAR CONDUCTOR'S TESTI-MONY.

The usual number of speciators crowded the little court room of Judge Barbour yesterday morning. faced the witness and Judge. When the opening hour arrived the announcement was made by Mr. Scribner that Mr. Cooper (who had testified so unsatisfactorily the day before) was ill. The taking of his testimony

was thereupon set down for Monday.

Theodore V. Kirke was then called for cross-examin the divorce case of 1875, when Mrs. Cooper was divorced from her husband. In that case Kirke stated that he accompanied Cooper to a house in Weester street for immoral purposes. This statement he has since sumitted was not wholly true. He said that he had been a car conductor on several lines, and was now employed on the Fourth avenue road; he had met two of the Marshall brothers and made his deposition in the case with no other reward or promise than that publicity and scandar should not be created in connection with it.

sir. Tyn Kyck—You were rather mistaken in the matter of publicity?

sir. Ten Eyek—You were rather mistaken in the matter of publicity?
Witness—litather!
Kirke then continued:—He had been taken to Mr. Seribner's office, and had spent two hours in telling what he knew of the case to a stenographer, who took notes; a month atterward he meet Cooper at the office, and they compared notes; he found Cooper's memory had, but he made no effort to aid it; on the occasion of the visit to Wooster street Cooper was under the influence of liquor, but witness did not wish to say that he was drunk.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the atternoon session Mr. West appeared and signed his testimony given on a previous day.

appeared and signed his vious day. Kirks again took the stand and testified:—He went Kirks again took the stand and testified:—He went from the Wooster street house to Mr. Caldwell's office; Copper sand witness could now testify that he had been in an immoral house; Mr. Caldwell, who was out, soon same in and asked witness to make his deposition; at this Cooper threw up his hands and said, "For God's sake, don's do it yet, they have not kept their agreement with me; I'll give you \$5 not to do it now;" so they went out together; witness was at Mr. Caldwell's office three times on that business afterward; on the same day witness went back to the Wooster street house to get the name of a woman for Mr. Caldwell's office three times on one day in May last, and was asked about Cooper and if it was true that he had, as charged, become a tramp; witness said that he had nover made other visits with Cooper to immoral houses.

The Court then adjourned, to meet at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow.